(XLIst YEAR.) THE (No. 2041.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1786.

NAPLES, *September* 22.

SOME officers of the tribunals of juſtice having been ſo imprudent as to violate the privileges of ambaſſadors, by arreſting in the hotel of the Engliſh miniſter, a perſon accuſed of murder, and who had taken refuge there, that miniſter complained to the court, who immediately ordered the authors of this treſpaſs to be arreſted, and to be dealt with as the miniſter ſhall think proper.

VENICE, *October* 2.

The ſenate have received ſome further advice of the ſucceſs with which their ſquadron, under the chevalier Emo, bombarded ſome places of the regency of Tunis. Many houſes in the city of Suſa were deſtroyed, and the inhabitants ſaved themſelves only by flight. The Tuniſians are fortifying themſelves, and preparing for a vigorous defence; while the ſquadron of the republic is preparing to attack them again, and with ſo much the more advantage, as they have diſcovered a favourable ſpot, hitherto unknown, from whence they can throw bombs into the city with much more ſucceſs than before.

LISBON, *October* 11.

According to letters from Algiers, all the pirates of that nation have returned into their ports, two only excepted. It is ſuppoſed that they will not come out of them before the negotiations between the court of Spain and the dey are terminated. It is ſaid, that M. d'Epilly has already ſet out with the ultimatum of the court of Spain, and we are very curious to learn, whether the Algerines will conſent to the propoſitions of that court, relative to a ſuſpenſion of arms with Portugal, with a view to conclude afterwards the peace under the mediation of Spain.

VIENNA, *October* 8.

While the affairs of Holland appear to be ſettled, our miniſter is occupied entirely in anſwering the declaration of the king of Pruſſia; without entering on the queſtion, whether there is or is not actually a deſign on foot for the exchange of Bavaria, he proves that it is not only poſſible, but admiſſible and legal in every reſpect. This declaration, which muſt be made as public as that from Berlin, will ſoon be ſubmitted to the inſpection of Europe. We hear that the king of Pruſſia has done every thing in his power to detach the empreſs from the emperor, and that he has ſent to her a long repreſentation of the preponderating influence of the houſe of Auſtria, and that the equilibrium, or balance of power, muſt be deſtroyed. But the court of Ruſſia has ſent ſuch an anſwer to his majeſty as is moderate, yet ſpeaks the invariable attachment of her majeſty to her auguſt ally.

LONDON, *October* 27.

The revolutions which have occurred ſince the beginning of the preſent century are highly worthy the attention, not only of the retired philoſopher, but the active politician. The Ruſſian empire has ſtarted from a ſtate of torpor into life and action. The genius of one man, the king of Pruſſia, has raiſed in Germany a counter-balance to the imperial houſe of Auſtria. The prince of Georgia has rendered himſelf independent on Perſia on the one hand, and Turkey on the other. The authority of the Porte, over the chiefs that govern its diſtant dependencies, is ſhaken: and the languor and laſſitude of the mighty empire of Ottomans ſeem ſymptoms of pregnancy, which predict the birth of new kingdoms.

If we turn our eyes to the weſtern hemiſphere, we behold ſtill more ſtriking marks of revolution. The North-Americans have aſſerted their own independency, and ſpread the flame of liberty to Spaniſh America, and to Ireland. The infection of this great example has not yet ſpent its force, but muſt continue to operate throughout ages, and to form a conſiderable ingredient in the active fermentation and the hiſtory of nations.

On the other hand, free ſtates have loſt their liberty, and ſwelled the growing conſequence of their powerful neighbours; or fallen a victim to internal treachery and uſurpation. Corſica is added to the dominions of France. The Geneveſe, a people that exhibited the moſt beautiful picture in miniature of the ſpirit and genius of liberty, have in fact become dependent on the ſame great monarchy. The Poles are divided among the Pruſſians, Ruſſians, and Auſtrians; and the ſtates of Sweden have bowed down before the prevailing power of a ſtanding army.

With reſpect to Great-Britain, the ſhort ſpace of ten years has proved how much ſhe is ſubject to the viciſſitude which is incident to all nations; America loſt by her pride! and Ireland by her timidity! the Eaſt-Indies threatened by France, and her Weſt-India iſlands by the ſame power, in alliance with America! In the mean time, that crouching ſpirit which ſucceeded ſo rapidly to the domineering tone which followed her ſucceſſes in the war concluded in 1763, ſtill preponderates in her councils, and it muſt continue to invite the attacks of our public enemies.

Nov. 7. The ſhips which are now under orders of equipment for the Eaſt-India and Mediterranean ſtations, under the commands of the commodores Coſby and Gill, are ordered to take out a number of ſeamen above their own complement, in order to reinforce the crews of the men of war which are already on thoſe ſtations, the ſhips in the Eaſt-Indies being particularly ſtraitened for hands, a circumſtance which has been repreſented to the admiralty board by admiral Sir Edward Hughes ſince his arrival in England, and has occaſioned the above order.

A prodigious increaſe of trade is projected by the Eaſt-India company. In the two laſt years, thirteen, and twenty-five ſhips, have been ſent from this country; but next year it is propoſed, that the company's equipment ſhall be extended to thirty-ſix ſhips, twenty-five of which are deſtined for China or the tea trade; an accumulation which muſt aſtoniſh our envious neighbours, and be attended with the moſt happy conſequences to the trade of this nation!

Nov. 8. A very ſingular phænomenon has been lately diſcovered in the iſland of Mullingar.—A ſhip's company had ſent a detachment on ſhore for water; but evening approaching, and they not having time to travel to a river, from which they had been uſually ſupplied, had reſolved upon returning to the ſhip, and ſuſpending their ſupply till the next day. About two miles from the ſhore, part of a rock was expoſed, which one of the men accidentally ſtriking with an iron crow, there ſuddenly iſſued a ſtream of the moſt pure freſh water. Upon purſuing this diſcovery, it appeared, that a continued bed of rock lay throughout this iſland, which, when broke, in ſome places afforded excellent water, but in almoſt every inſtance tolerably good.

Nov 9. That ſome deſperate ruffians were hired on Wedneſday to mix with the lord mayor's proceſſion, and that for the worſt of purpoſes, will appear from the following circumſtance; about ten minutes after the attack had been made on Mr. Pitt's carriage in Cheapſide, three ill-looking, dirty fellows (one of whom had a deep cut in his cheek, and ſeemingly in great pain) came into a public houſe in Fleet-lane, and while they were drinking, one ſays to the other, "D--n me, Bob, a little higher, and he'd have *done your glim*;" meaning that he would have loſt his eye. "Yes, replied the fellow, thanks to that awkward fool, Ned, for this, (putting his hand to his face) but how he could miſs Pitt, I can't imagine; for the flints were all fitted to our hands, and I am ſure there were enough to chooſe from; but I wiſh, as it happened, they had not been made ſo ſharp." Hence it is evident that theſe fellows had been ſelected, not for the mere party views of hiſſing and hooting the miniſter, but for the more diabolical and ſavage purpoſes of bloodſhed and murder.

At Guildhall on Wedneſday laſt, Mr. Pitt declared that if any of the city members on the opening of parliament would move for a repeal of the ſhop tax, he would not oppoſe it; and the lord chancellor immediately replied, that he was in great hopes that the taxes would be ſufficiently productive to do without either the ſhop tax or any ſubſtitute.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, October 16.

"The prince royal, who is gone a tour into Germany, is expected home by the concluſion of the month, as we learn a ſtop is put to his further progreſs through Europe till the ſpring, when he is again expected to ſet off on a viſit to all the courts with whom the king is in alliance: it is probable, in ſome of theſe viſits, his highneſs may form ſuch connexions as may ſecure to him the throne in the preſent line."

It is a fact no leſs pleaſing than true, that on making up the laſt quarter's account of the taxes to Michaelmas, a ſurplus of no leſs a ſum than 730,000l. appeared, and this entirely from the produce of the old taxes: as the firſt quarter of the new taxes has not yet been received—Can, therefore, people at all wonder at the preſent riſe of our national funds?

A letter from the Hague, dated November 2, ſays, the true reaſon is now certainly known why the count de Mercy made a difficulty of ratifying the preliminary articles. That miniſter ſaid, that he had received notice from the emperor, that his maſter fully approved of the preliminaries, ſuch as they had been ſigned: and that his authoriſing the count to negotiate the definitive treaty with the ambaſſadors of the republic at Paris, on the footing of the ſaid preliminaries, had ſuperſeded all neceſſity for a ratification or exchange of them, his imperial majeſty being above all things deſirous that the treaty of peace with the ſtates general ſhould be concluded as ſoon as poſſible. We learn, adds the letter, that the conferences have been already renewed: thus the hopes of the anti-republican party, that a rupture would enſue, is once more deceived.

Nov. 10. We hear there has been a mutiny of the 52d regiment in India. Colonel Strubenzee narrowly eſcaped their rage: they took poſſeſſion of a ſmall fort, and broke open the magazine; 2000 ſeapoys were ſent againſt them, but they ſhut the gates, pointed two pieces of cannon which they had in the fort, and bid them defiance; but by the interpoſition of ſome of their officers, and a promiſe that their pay ſhould be inſtantly given them, they were prevailed on to return to their duty.

In a garden near Liverpool, a few days ſince, was found a cabbage of two months growth, which weighed twenty five pounds, and there are now ſeveral more of the ſame age, that in a ſhort time will, in all probability, exceed the former.

As the Portugueſe have taken the alarm at the negotiations of a treaty of commerce, now carrying on between Great-Britain and France, it is to be hoped in all our future tranſactions with that people, care will be taken to tie them down from making innovations hereafter, in the commercial regulation they ſhall agree to; our Liſbon and Oporto merchants having for a conſiderable time paſt experienced ſeveral diſagreeable changes, which neither they, or many others, could reliſh, eſpecially as it is ſtill freſh in the memory of many people, what great benefit Portugal has reaped from its connexion with England.

Nov. 11. The warlike preparations, both by ſea and land, continue with ſuch vigour by the court of Peterſburgh, particularly the raiſing a new corps of grenadiers and chaſſeurs, amounting to 35 or 36,000 men, ſeem to indicate a deſign to commence hoſtilities the enſuing ſpring; but againſt what power they will be directed is yet a problem among the politicians. Certain it is, that if the empreſs has no ſerious deſign of entering into a war, her immenſe expences are entirely thrown away: ſhe has too little to dread of the Porte, and is too well acquainted with the diſorder which prevails in the Ottoman miniſtry, to make ſuch preparations, had ſhe no other view than to defend herſelf in caſe of an attack. Next ſpring, however, will diſcover the plan of the two imperial courts. It is generally thought that Poland is comprehended in the ſcheme of aggrandiſement formed by its two powerful neighbours.

Nov. 14. The French never were known to be employed in making ſuch exertions in the naval line as at preſent, the ſhips in their ſeveral ordinaries, and thoſe building, amount to 356 ſail, of which 114 are of the line of battle, and of theſe 17 are three deckers, from 90 to 110 guns each. On a ſurvey of their navy ſince the peace, there were found 27 ſhips of the line in the worſt degree of ſtrength; theſe have been ſince completely repaired at Breſt and Toulon (except four which are now under repair) and which are in every reſpect as good as new ſhips. In January laſt they had fifty ſail in the compleateſt condition for ſervice; they have ſince added 14 ſail more, of which five are ſo forward, that they have 64 ſail of the line, or thereabouts, fit for ſervice; and they are indefatigable in building new, and repairing all their old ſhips, but particularly the former. At Breſt the number of ſhip-wrights and labourers employed at this very time, according to the beſt information, are 1100 men, excluſive of the galley ſlaves, rated at 250 more, who are chiefly employed in the ſawing and rending timber, removing it from different parts, and perpetual cleanſing of the baſon. The Spaniards have been inſpired with ſomething ſimilar, ſo that the houſe of Bourbon may, in caſe of another war, be able to collect 160 ſail of the line. This is a plain ſtate of facts, well worthy conſideration.

Dec. 16. By the expreſs arrived from India we learn, that what has been reported of Mr. Pitt's bill

having given general diſguſt to the gentlemen there, is not true, only a ſmall number having taken offence at it, and almoſt every one of theſe are adventurers. The company's affairs are in a very proſperous way, and they are now reaping the advantage of the excellent train they were put into by Mr. Haſtings, who is repreſented as deſerving every acknowledgment for his great attention to their concerns during the whole time he was at the head of their councils in India.

From Malta we are informed, that a ſmall ſquadron, conſiſting of four Tuniſian gallies, had attempted to make a decent in the Red-Iſland, near that of Sardinia. Luckily their manœuvres being deſcried from Cagliari, three Malteſe gallies then in the harbour weighed anchor and ſailed in ſearch of the pirates; they ſoon came up with them, and offered them battle, which was readily accepted by the rovers, who felt bold, from their ſuperiority in number and weight of metal. The Tuniſian commodore furiouſly attacked the ſmalleſt of the three gallies, whilſt the two other Malteſe found buſineſs enough to maintain the action againſt the Tuniſians. —Their chief had entirely diſabled the ſmall galley, when its commander, captain Pietro, reſolved to board the enemy or periſh in the attempt. Five times did the grapple miſs its aim, the ſixth proved more fortunate, and the Tuniſian was boarded, when a dreadful ſlaughter enſued. At laſt, after a deſparate action which laſted near three hours, victory declared in favour of the Malteſe. One of the enemies gallies found means to eſcape, the other three were brought in triumph into Cagliari, where *Te Deum* was ſung with great ſolemnity The number of men on board the captured gallies amounted to 220, of whom 52 were killed, and 32 wounded. The Malteſe loſt only ſix men, and five were ſent to the hoſpital to get cured of their wounds.

This day arrived the mails from France and Holland, by the latter of which we learn that a truce has been propoſed and accepted between the Venetians and the bey of Tunis for forty days, during which all hoſtilities are to be ſuſpended. In conſequence the ſquadron is to quit the bay, but it is not yet known whether it will put in any where during that truce.

An annual capitation tax of 20s. each, on all foreigners exerciſing any trade, art or myſtery in Great-Britain, has been propoſed to government, as likely to be a full and effective ſubſtitute for the ſhop tax.

The Harmony, captain Willet, is ſafe arrived in the river in 24 days from Philadelphia; in which came upwards of twenty paſſengers, and two thouſand letters, which were delivered out yeſterday. Dr. Franklin was choſen governor of the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

Yeſterday colonel Joſeph, otherwiſe known by the name of captain Bradan, was at the levee at St. James's, and had an audience of the king, relative to the buſineſs of inviting the back Indians in the circuit of the American united boundaries, to an eſtabliſhed harmony with Great-Britain.

ST. JOHN, *(New-Brunſwick) December* 5.

On Friday the 9th inſtant the brigantine Lord Middleton, George Fithee, maſter, from London, laſt from Halifax, having a pilot on board belonging to that place, appeared off this harbour, and inſtead of ſtanding in, either through the ignorance or deſign of the pilot (the latter being much ſuſpected) was run into a cove on the eaſt ſide of the town, where the brigantine ſoon received conſiderable damage. Greateſt part of her cargo, it is thought, will be ſaved It blew a gale of wind when the veſſel run aſhore, and the St John's pilot boat was not able to board her, although very near. And laſt Sunday night ſhe received ſuch additional injuries, as to preclude all hopes of her ever being got off— It has been obſerved, that few veſſels with Halifax pilots on board, get into this port uninjured; but what renders it remarkable is, that veſſels without pilots arrive daily from other places in ſafety, and not a ſingle accident has yet happened where a St. John's pilot (who are always plying off the harbour's mouth) has been employed, or where recourſe has been had to Des Barras's chart.

A ſloop, belonging to Mr Bell and others, was ſent to the brig, to bring up part of her cargo, and was alſo drove on ſhore, in the gale of wind on Sunday night laſt, but it is expected will be got off, as ſhe has not received any injury.

Dec. 6. General Arnold arrived in this city on Friday laſt, and is much indiſpoſed: He came in the brigantine Lord Middleton.

A letter from Quebec ſays, that the fur trade with the Indians this year, has been unuſually great, ſo that the ſhips will return home not only full, but with very valuable cargoes.

CHARLESTOWN, *(Maſſachuſetts) January* 27.

It is ſaid, that juſt at the concluſion of the war, the late elect lady, ſo called, had congregated a large number of the ſhaking-quakers, at a town on Hudſon's river, to diſplay her power in raiſing the dead.—The ſuppoſed corpſe was carried to a plain, and the important ceremony began, when a continental officer, who was ſtationed at a ſmall diſtance, came up with a file of ſoldiers, intimating a deſign to fire a few braces of balls through the body, by which her authority might be more fully diſplayed. This being ſpoken in a loud voice, and the ſoldiers being ordered to make ready, ſo alarmed the ſubject to be acted upon, that he inſtantly kicked off the top of the coffin, and made a precipitate retreat, to the no ſmall diverſion of many unconcerned ſpectators.

NEW-YORK, *February* 11.

Extract of a letter from an officer at Fort Harmar, (Muſkingum) to his brother in this city, dated December 20, 1785.

"A war with the Indians will inevitably commence next ſpring. At a grand council held at the Head Waters of the Miami in September laſt, at a place called Cuſhahin, at which were preſent a number of the chiefs from different nations, the weſtern Indians determined for war, and were ſending belts to thoſe nations who were not preſent to make it a common intereſt; this may be depended on, as it is from one of their chiefs to a gentleman whoſe name we are not permitted to mention. General Parſons, when on his route for the Miami, laſt month, was, when in a boat, fired on by a party of the Indians, about twenty miles above Red Stone, and the boat which now waits for our letters, met the ſame fate a few days ſince, at the ſame place, when on her paſſage up; fortunately no lives were loſt. Accounts from the Miami mention, there is but little appearance of the treaty taking place; few Indians have yet met, and little expectations from others; the meſſengers who were ſent to invite them in, have been very ill treated; the Wabaſh Indians returned for anſwer to the commiſſioners, that they knew of no treaty, neither did they want any; that they had then fifteen parties out in the ſettlements of Kentucky, collecting of hay, &c. and as ſoon as they had returned, and collected their forage, they ſhould ſend out double the number; ſo that, from every appearance, I think in the ſpring we may look out."

Saturday ſailed the Hope, Indiaman, captain Magee, for Canton, in China; and the Betſey, captain Bell, for Madraſs. In the Hope are gone paſſengers Mr. Shaw, the lately appointed American conſul, for the port of Canton, and Mr. Randall, vice conſul, for the ſame place; together with Iſaac Sears, Eſq; of this city, merchant.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 9.

We are authoriſed from unqueſtionable authority, to inform the public, that the imperial ſhip the Count de Belgioſo, expected to arrive from Canton, in China, at New York, is ordered to proceed from thence to Europe direct, with her entire cargo; it having been determined by her owners to make ſale of it there only, and inſtructions accordingly are arrived for her ſupercargo, to whom the ſame are to be delivered on his landing at New-York.

Extract of a letter from captain Charles C Ruſſell, dated Cape-François, December 13, 1785.

"On the 24th of November laſt, in latitude 33 and longitude 61, (after a very heavy gale of wind) ſpoke a ſhip, Thomas Knights, commander, from Waterford, bound to New York, having been fifteen days water logged, and in a moſt diſmal ſituation, with ſeven feet of water in her hold; the captain and crew of which I took on board my veſſel; in a ſhort time after the ſhip ſunk. The next day, meeting with an Engliſh brig, bound to Antigua, I put on board captain Knights, his mate, and eight hands; the remainder, ſeven in number, I brought in here."

Extract of a letter from Lamar, Hill, Biſſet, and Co. of Madeira, dated 5th December 1785.

"Yeſterday morning a Mooriſh cruiſer anchored in this road, and ſaluted the fort with two guns; ſhe ſeems to be full of men, and carries about ten guns. The captain and ſome officers waited on the governor, who gave them a polite invitation. While they were ſitting at the governor's table, the brig Richmond came to anchor before the caſtle windows and hoiſted American colours.

"R. L Biſſet, who was preſent, obſerved the Moor's eye fixed on that object with ſolitude in his countenance, and that the manner of expreſſing himſelf to his officers indicated no ſmall diſappointment.

"They threw out in converſation that they are not at war with the Americans, but were ordered out by the emperor of Morocco for their improvement in navigation, and particularly to anchor at Madeira and obtain the governor's certificate, that they had all accordingly touched here.

"This morning came to anchor a ſtout veſſel of about 12 guns, being the commodore of the ſquadron, which conſiſts of four ſhips; the other two will ſoon be in.

"Though they talk of being at peace with all the world, their firſt inquiries were after American veſſels; indeed one of them who appears to be a renegado, confeſſed that was their real object, and that they were to cruiſe for three months between the Canaries, Madeira and the Weſtern Iſlands. If ſo, they muſt infinitely diſtreſs our commerce."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Burlington, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated February 8.

"Laſt night we were very agreeably entertained by an academic exerciſe of Mrs. Barton's young ladies here, a production of the celebrated "Counteſs de Genlis" I cannot deſcribe to you the pleaſure it afforded me, nor pay the young ladies ſufficient merit for their performance. The repreſentation was ſo pathetic as to extract tears from numbers preſent, and muſt reflect the higheſt honour on their tutoreſs, who is ever indefatigable in the improvement of her pupils."

Feb. 17. By a gentleman juſt arrived from New-York, we are informed, that a treaty of commerce between the United States of America, and the king of Pruſſia had arrived in that city, which, it was expected, would be immediately ratified by congreſs.

BALTIMORE, *February* 21.

Early on Saturday evening laſt this town was alarmed by the cry of fire, which proved to be in the new, elegant and noble edifices on Hampſtead-hill, the property of major Thomas Yates, and Mr. Thomas Worthington, merchants. The fire (which we are ſorry to obſerve was occaſioned by the careleſſneſs of workmen) had made ſuch progreſs before it was diſcovered, that the inhabitants had no opportunity of exerting that manly and benevolent zeal which they manifeſted for the preſervation of this truly valuable and beautiful intereſt; conſequently they had the extreme mortification of being inactive ſpectators of the entire deſtruction of fabrics that were an ornament to the town—an honour to the proprietors—and which, had it not been for this juſtly lamented cataſtrophe, might have long remained a pleaſing and uſeful monument to point out—the reward of induſtry in an honourable purſuit of buſineſs.

ANNAPOLIS, *February* 23.

The London Gazette of December 9, announces the appointment of the right honourable William Eden, Eſq; to be his Britannic majeſty's envoy extraordinary and miniſter plenipotentiary to the court of France, for the purpoſe of negotiating certain commercial arrangements with that kingdom —This ſituation, it is obſerved, was offered to Mr. Eden by the Britiſh premier, fairly, frankly, and declaredly upon the ground of his thinking Mr. Eden likely to fill it with advantage to his country; the intereſts in queſtion being extremely complicated and important. Mr. Eden has not only the ſalary of an ambaſſador, which is 6000l a year, but he has alſo a ſervice of plate, which makes his eſtabliſhment worth at leaſt 10,000l for the firſt year.

From the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

A medical communication having been lately received by the American philoſophical ſociety, from an eminent foreign phyſician, on a ſubject of great importance to mankind; preſcribing for one of the moſt dreadful diſeaſes incident to animal nature, a remedy that has been found perfectly effectual in a great variety of well attefted inſtances; the printers of the public papers are requeſted to let it be known to the world.

THE moſt eaſy and certain method of preſerving men and other animals, who have been bitten by mad creatures, from being ſeized with the diſorder, uſually called the canine madneſs, or hydrophobia.

The firſt thing to be attended to, in the cure of a perſon bitten by a mad beaſt, (either dog or cat) is, to deſtroy the poiſon injected by the wound, before it be abſorbed and mixed with the general maſs of the fluids. And, fortunately for mankind, this poiſon remains inactive for weeks, nay months, in the part affected.

2d. At the expiration of which periods, cutting out or burning the wound, has been the moſt approved and principal remedy, according to Celſus; which operations every ſurgeon is acquainted with.

3d. But ſince this method of cure is often rejected, becauſe it ſeems cruel, and is moreover ſometimes impoſſible; in theſe circumſtances, the danger of the enſuing madneſs continues, unleſs it can be prevented by ſome other means.

4th. We find by experience, that of all the remedies hitherto recommended for that purpoſe, none have proved infallible; therefore, it cannot be tho't abſurd, to attempt the cure by other means, eſpecially if their efficacy can be foreſeen, and our dependence on them aſcertained by obſervation. Such is the remedy lately publiſhed by profeſſor De Mederer, of Friburg: namely, a Mother Lye ſo diluted as to be no longer cauſtic. The method of uſing it is as follows:

5th. When a perſon has been bitten by any mad animal, or one ſuſpected of madneſs, if the wound be ſmall and deep, let it be dilated, according to art, and then well cleanſed with the forementioned lye, (which is compoſed of thirty grains of the ſurgeon's cauſtic ſtone, the *lapis infernalis* of the *ſhops*, and one pound of water) if the ſenſibility of the part will permit, let it be bound up with pledgets well ſoaked in the lye, laid thereon; but if the part be very ſenſible, let it be well waſhed with the abovementioned lye, which may again be waſhed off with common warm water, and then bound up with dry bandages.

6th. This cleanſing by means of the lye may be often repeated every day, provided there be no inflammation.

7th. If a ſurgeon be called, when the wound is in a ſtate of inflammation, he muſt wait till the ſuppuration comes on, and then treat the ſore according to the method laid down in the fifth ſection.

8th. If he be called yet later, when the wound is in part, or altogether, healed up, he muſt excoriate it again with the cauſtic ſtone, and when the eſcar has fallen off, let him cleanſe and bind it with the

lye as formerly directed. Let no caustic stone, or other caustic, be applied in these cases: for the lye here mentioned, destroys the animal parts, and with them the poison which excites madness, with more certainty than all the tribe of caustics compounded with vitriol.

9th. All wounds that have been treated as above, are to be healed up in the usual manner.

10th. When the poison that excites madness has been thus destroyed in the part affected, and therefore, none of it now remaining to be absorbed, all internal and external remedies either to prevent the absorption of the poison, or to destroy it when absorbed, hitherto recommended, are perfectly superfluous.

11th. No one treated in this manner can possibly be seized with madness. But if that should happen through neglect, no duty of humanity should be omitted in the care of such unfortunate persons, which may be done with the greater safety, as we are fully convinced that such men do not bite, and that the spittle alone without a bite, cannot communicate the infection.

12th. We ought not instantly to declare every person as mad, who has been bitten by these animals. Many may be sad and fearful, through the dread of dying mad, and from that cause alone, may be seized with various sorts of symptoms analogous to those of canine madness. Hence it comes to pass, that so many are said to have been cured, by different and contrary medicines. To such we should administer consolation, and if the means mentioned in the fifth and eighth sections have not been used, we ought to apply them.

13th. True canine madness generally breaks out in the space of three weeks, or three months after the bite. All that has been written concerning a sooner or later eruption, is altogether uncertain.

14th. This madness is generally excited by some preceding violent motion, either of the mind or body, and then the wound, whether open or closed, begins to pain the patient afresh, which pains gradually advance towards the trunk of the body, and attack the sufferers with alternate chills and lassitudes, more or less, attended with the usual symptoms of fever; to these succeed a difficulty of swallowing (whence arises the continued spitting) and lastly, an insuperable dread, not only of every liquid, but even of every thing that can excite the idea of it.

15th. These two symptoms, namely, a difficulty of swallowing and dread of liquids, constitute the essential characteristics of the madness, and they only determine its presence.

16th. This dreadful disease has not as yet yielded to the medical art, and though it principally consists in the symptoms just mentioned in the 15th section, nevertheless, the physician in vain looks for internal medicines. We must therefore search for those that are external. Mercurial unction, hitherto so much approved when the madness comes on, has been found to be actually injurious. But we are told that bathing in sea water has been always found advantageous, and it probably may be so; because a certain portion of pure fresh water may be absorbed from the sea water, and thus the poison be mixed with a proper vehicle.

17th If the marine bath has ever proved useful in any instance, it must certainly be owing to the alkali absorbed from the sea water; but would not the diluted lye be much more so? It acts powerfully on the poison of the scrophula, which has a greater affinity with that of canine madness, than it has with the venereal, with the last of which, and that of the madness we are speaking of, Dr. Savage found so great a similitude.

18th. Lastly. Let those who are actually mad (notwithstanding the dread of liquids) be carefully put into a bath of this lye and kept in it as long as possible: for, according to Celsus, "In desparate cases, a doubtful remedy is better than none."

February 21, 1786.

Valuable lands to be sold, leased, or rented.

THIRTY-ONE tracts of patent land, consisting of about 16,000 acres, in tracts of 160, 400, 500, 700, 800, and 1000 acres each; some of them contiguous to each other, in Monongahela and Harrison counties, Virginia, on the waters of Little Kanhawa and Middle Island creek. These lands are of the first quality, rich, level, well watered, abounding in sugar trees, poplar, walnut, locust, wild cherry, oak, and other valuable timber. There are fine fish and wild fowl in the streams; deer and turkies in the woods; many good mill seats; limestone, &c. They are convenient to some flourishing towns newly established in that part of the country. There is an easy communication with the Ohio, Pittsburg, and soon will be with the Patowmack. From the richness of the soil and southern situation, the winters are milder than common. A long time will be allowed to purchasers. Good tobacco or cotton, which may be easily raised, will be taken in payment; encouragement will be given to industrious planters, farmers, and tradesmen, to go and settle there; and it is not to be doubted, but that many people who are forced to pay heavy rents and tend poor worn-out lands, which produce little or nothing, will avail themselves of an immediate opportunity of providing for their families in a rich, fertile soil, where the necessaries of life can be easily raised. The title is indisputable. Applications may be made to Mr. Weil, in Prince-George's county, or to the subscriber at Elk-Ridge. w4

EDWARD GAITHER, jun.

THE subscriber, intending to remove to the state of Virginia, will dispose of 353¾ acres of land, equal in quality to any in this state, situated about six miles from Bladensburg, nine from Marlborough, and ten from Queen-Anne; the situation is healthy and in a very genteel neighbourhood; the improvements are, a dwelling house with three rooms and a passage on the lower floor, situated on an eminence which commands a most beautiful and extensive prospect of twenty miles, with all other necessary buildings for a family, three orchards of choice fruit, from which may be made annually 5000 gallons of cider, 20 acres of very fertile meadow, well ditched, about 70 acres of rich well timbered wood, abounding with poplar, walnut, oak, and hickory, 20 bushels of wheat sown on fallow and 12 bushels of rye in corn ground. It is needless to expatiate on the advantages of this situation; the rich lands of Prince-George's, of which this is a part, being generally allowed to be superior to any in the state for the culture of tobacco of the finest quality, and at the same time rewarding the industrious planter with the produce of three hogsheads or more for the labour of each good hand. Any person inclining to purchase may view the premises at any time. Also the reversion of 100 acres adjoining, on which is a dwelling house with four rooms on a floor, a kitchen, tobacco house, and orchard. The purchaser may have immediate possession of the plantation and all the buildings excepting the dwelling house, which will also be delivered on the first of April. The whole, one half, or one third of the purchase money will be expected by the 10th of June, as may best suit the purchaser, the remainder at one or two annual payments. If these lands are not sold by private sale before the 10th of March, they will then be exposed to public sale, together with some hogs, plantation utensils, and household furniture.

EDWARD GANTT.

February 21, 1786.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, for ready money only, at Mellwood Park, the plantation of the late Ignatius Digges, Esq; deceased, on Tuesday the 14th of March, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A QUANTITY of hay, wheat, oats, and rye, two pieces of German osnabrigs, some melasses, brown sugar, wool, and cotton, three looms, linen, cotton, and woollen spinning-wheels, a charriot and harness, some cider casks, grain, hogsheads, and other articles.

MARY DIGGES, executrix.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a tract of 3000 acres of land, all wood and well timbered, lying on Bennett's creek, in Frederick county, Maryland; the land is well adapted to planting or farming, and is well situated, being about 10 miles from Frederick-town, 30 from Georgetown on Patowmack, and about 40 from Baltimore. The purchaser may suit himself as to quality. One half must be paid down; for the remainder credit will be given. Those inclined to purchase will please to apply to Mr. THOMAS BEARD, living near Queen-Anne, in Anne Arundel county, or Mr. JOHN BORDLEY, near Chester-town, Kent county.

ELLICOTT's ALMANACKS,

For the year of our Lord 1786,

To be SOLD at the Post-Office.

Annapolis, February 15, 1786.

THE subscribers being fully authorised to liquidate all accounts betwixt the inhabitants of this state and the late JOHN HANBURY, CAPEL and OSGOOD HANBURY, as also the surviving partners of HANBURYS and LLOYD, request those indebted to make payment, to prevent measures being pursued both disagreeable and expensive.

JOHN and JONAS CLAPHAM.

Annapolis, Febrnary 15, 1786.

THE agent for the late PROPRIETARY of this state having returned many of the farmers of quit-rents, and others in the receipt of his then revenue, in arrears—to avoid expence and trouble, those concerned are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN and JONAS CLAPHAM,
attornies for Henry Harford, Esq;

Annapolis, February 23, 1786.

Dancing-School.

LOUIS ROUSSELL,

BEGS leave to inform his former scholars and the respectable families of this city, that his dancing-school will be opened in April, and continue till December, where he purposes to teach the newest and most approved French and English dances in the first taste. No entrance money will be required.

Charles county, February 16, 1786.

WHEREAS considerable damage has been committed on our lands, and under pretence of gunning our fences have been thrown down, and fields laid open to the ravage of neighbouring cattle; these are therefore to forewarn all persons from sporting on the same with dog or gun, without express leave, as we are determined to proceed against every trespasser for the future as the law directs. w3

WILLIAM LEIGH,
JOSEPH SEMMES.

ALL persons who have just claims against the estate of the late Ignatius Digges, Esq; deceased, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated, and all those indebted to the said estate are requested to make speedy payment.

MARY DIGGES, executrix.

THE subscriber, living near Port-Tobacco, begs leave to inform all persons afflicted with blindness, or any complaint of weakness or sight, that they may be supplied with his eye-water on very reasonable terms; he also assures them, that all those who have experienced it have found relief, and several who were deprived of their sight had it restored them, as will be evinced by the following certificate, signed by people whose veracity may be relied on. Those who apply are requested to bring phials, as the subscriber cannot furnish them. w3

WILLIAM DODSON.

WE the subscribers do hereby certify, that we or some of our family have found almost immediate relief in using Mr. Dodson's eye-water, the efficacy of which is indisputable. Given under our hands,

NOTLEY MADDOCK,
RICHARD COX,
ROBERT BRENT,
EDWARD GREEN, jun.
WALTER PYE,
HENRY HAMERSLEY,
JAMES THOMPSON, jun.
MARY BRENT.

PETER BILLET,

FLORIST and SEEDSMAN,

From PHILADELPHIA,

Who has frequently advertised in the Pennsylvania and Maryland news papers,

ACQUAINTS the public in this town and the country, that he has for sale an extensive variety of the most rare flower seeds, which have not been known before in this country; he also imported from Amsterdam the most beautiful ranunculi; a variety of 120 sorts, in all colours, and 60 sorts of double anemonies; 25 sorts of dwarf monthly rose trees, in all colours; 11 sorts of jessamines; 22 sorts of carnations; 11 sorts of rare pyramids; 8 sorts of passetouts; 8 sorts of double tuberoses; 8 sorts of tarcettes; 57 sorts of tulips; 30 sorts of narcissus; 20 sorts of jonquils; 100 sorts of hyacinths; 40 sorts of annual flower seeds; all sorts of fresh garden seeds and cauliflowers, just imported from London and Amsterdam; he has also for sale very elegant artificial flowers and feathers of all colours, suitable for the ladies.

Ladies and gentlemen who want any of the above articles, will please to apply immediately at his lodgings, at Mrs. M'Daniel's, as he intends to return to his store in Philadelphia, in a few days. He has catalogues of the names and colours of his flowers and seeds.

February 21, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given by the subscriber, that he intends to come early this spring to reside in the city of Annapolis, in order to carry on the tanning and currying business; he would wish to intreat all those to whom it is convenient to cure tanners bark, that they would deliver it at Mr. Hyde's landing at Annapolis, as early as possible this spring, where they may depend on receiving the ready money and the Baltimore prices for any quantity they deliver; he likewise purchases hides and skins dried or green, if merchantable, and will pay the best price in cash, or good leather, as the seller shall choose. As this is a business which appears to be most wanted in this place, he flatters himself he shall be able and willing to please all who will please to deal with him, and hopes to meet with encouragement from the public in this undertaking, which will be acknowledged with gratitude by

JOHN ADAM BAYER.

Aannpolis, February 22, 1786.

I HEREBY give notice, that John M'Carney has indented himself to me for a term; and whereas he has since the above indenture endeavoured to get a forged pass in order to run away, this is therefore to request all persons who should meet with the aforesaid man, exceeding three miles from home, without a written order from the subscriber, and secure him in such a manner that I get him again, shall be generously rewarded by

MARMADUKE M'CAIN.

December 22, 1785.

THE subscribers to *St. John's* or the Western Shore College, in the counties following, are hereby notified to meet at the times and places following for the election of visitors and governors of the said college, in proportion to their subscriptions and according to law, viz.

In *St. Mary's* county, at *Leonard-town*, on Wednesday the 15th of February next; in *Charles* county, at *Port-Tobacco*, on Friday the 17th of February; the remaining or 2d class of subscribers in *Prince George's* and *Calvert* counties, at *Upper Marlborough*, on Wednesday the 22d of February; the remaining or 2d class of subscribers of *Baltimore* county and those of *Harford* county, at Baltimore court-house, on Friday the 24th of February; and the fourth class of Anne-Arundel county, at the stadt-house in Annapolis, on Tuesday the 28th of February; all which meetings at the respective places to be at 11 o'clock, A. M.

WILLIAM SMITH,
RICHARD SPRIGG, } agents.

Annapolis February 8, 1786.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of Thomas Iiams, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to make them known, and those indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment to WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, who is empowered to settle the same.

St. Mary's county, February 8, 1786.

ALL persons who have claims against the estate of Mrs. Margaret Somerville, of St. Mary's county, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated that they may be settled, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make speedy payment, to

JOHN DE BUTTS, executor.

having given general diſguſt to the gentlemen there, is not true, only a ſmall number having taken offence at it, and almoſt every one of theſe are adventurers. The company's affairs are in a very proſperous way, and they are now reaping the advantage of the excellent train they were put into by Mr. Haſtings, who is repreſented as deſerving every acknowledgment for his great attention to their concerns during the whole time he was at the head of their councils in India.

From Malta we are informed, that a ſmall ſquadron, conſiſting of four Tuniſian gallies, had attempted to make a decent in the Red-Iſland, near that of Sardinia. Luckily their manœuvres being deſcried from Cagliari, three Malteſe gallies then in the harbour weighed anchor and ſailed in ſearch of the pirates; they ſoon came up with them, and offered them battle, which was readily accepted by the rovers, who felt bold, from their ſuperiority in number and weight of metal. The Tuniſian commodore furiouſly attacked the ſmalleſt of the three gallies, whilſt the two other Malteſe found buſineſs enough to maintain the action againſt the Tuniſians. —Their chief had entirely diſabled the ſmall galley, when its commander, captain Pietro, reſolved to board the enemy or periſh in the attempt. Five times did the grapple miſs its aim, the ſixth proved more fortunate, and the Tuniſian was boarded, when a dreadful ſlaughter enſued. At laſt, after a deſparate action which laſted near three hours, victory declared in favour of the Malteſe. One of the enemies gallies found means to eſcape, the other three were brought in triumph into Cagliari, where *Te Deum* was ſung with great ſolemnity The number of men on board the captured gallies amounted to 220, of whom 52 were killed, and 32 wounded. The Malteſe loſt only ſix men, and five were ſent to the hoſpital to get cured of their wounds.

This day arrived the mails from France and Holland, by the latter of which we learn that a truce has been propoſed and accepted between the Venetians and the bey of Tunis for forty days, during which all hoſtilities are to be ſuſpended. In conſequence the ſquadron is to quit the bay, but it is not yet known whether it will put in any where during that truce.

An annual capitation tax of 20s. each, on all foreigners exerciſing any trade, art or myſtery in Great-Britain, has been propoſed to government, as likely to be a full and effective ſubſtitute for the ſhop tax.

The Harmony, captain Willet, is ſafe arrived in the river in 24 days from Philadelphia; in which came upwards of twenty paſſengers, and two thouſand letters, which were delivered out yeſterday. Dr. Franklin was choſen governor of the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

Yeſterday colonel Joſeph, otherwiſe known by the name of captain Bradan, was at the levee at St. James's, and had an audience of the king, relative to the buſineſs of inviting the back Indians in the circuit of the American united boundaries, to an eſtabliſhed harmony with Great-Britain.

St. JOHN, *(New-Brunſwick) December* 5.

On Friday the 9th inſtant the brigantine Lord Middleton, George Fithee, maſter, from London, laſt from Halifax, having a pilot on board belonging to that place, appeared off this harbour, and inſtead of ſtanding in, either through the ignorance or deſign of the pilot (the latter being much ſuſpected) was run into a cove on the eaſt ſide of the town, where the brigantine ſoon received conſiderable damage. Greateſt part of her cargo, it is thought, will be ſaved It blew a gale of wind when the veſſel run aſhore, and the St John's pilot boat was not able to board her, although very near. And laſt Sunday night ſhe received ſuch additional injuries, as to preclude all hopes of her ever being got off— It has been obſerved, that few veſſels with Halifax pilots on board, get into this port uninjured; but what renders it remarkable is, that veſſels without pilots arrive daily from other places in ſafety, and not a ſingle accident has yet happened where a St. John's pilot (who are always plying off the harbour's mouth) has been employed, or where recourſe has been had to Des Barras's chart.

A ſloop, belonging to Mr Bell and others, was ſent to the brig, to bring up part of her cargo, and was alſo drove on ſhore, in the gale of wind on Sunday night laſt, but it is expected will be got off, as ſhe has not received any injury.

Dec. 6. General Arnold arrived in this city on Friday laſt, and is much indiſpoſed: He came in the brigantine Lord Middleton.

A letter from Quebec ſays, that the fur trade with the Indians this year, has been unuſually great, ſo that the ſhips will return home not only full, but with very valuable cargoes.

CHARLESTOWN, *(Maſſachuſetts) January* 27.

It is ſaid, that juſt at the concluſion of the war, the late elect lady, ſo called, had congregated a large number of the ſhaking-quakers, at a town on Hudſon's river, to diſplay her power in raiſing the dead.—The ſuppoſed corpſe was carried to a plain, and the important ceremony began, when a continental officer, who was ſtationed at a ſmall diſtance, came up with a file of ſoldiers, intimating a deſign to fire a few braces of balls through the body, by which her authority might be more fully diſplayed. This being ſpoken in a loud voice, and the ſoldiers being ordered to make ready, ſo alarmed the ſubject to be acted upon, that he inſtantly kicked off the top of the coffin, and made a precipitate retreat, to the no ſmall diverſion of many unconcerned ſpectators.

NEW-YORK, *February* 11.

Extract of a letter from an officer at Fort Harmar, (Muſkingum) to his brother in this city, dated December 20, 1785.

"A war with the Indians will inevitably commence next ſpring. At a grand council held at the Head Waters of the Miami in September laſt, at a place called Cuſhahin, at which were preſent a number of the chiefs from different nations, the weſtern Indians determined for war, and were ſending belts to thoſe nations who were not preſent to make it a common intereſt; this may be depended on, as it is from one of their chiefs to a gentleman whoſe name we are not permitted to mention. General Parſons, when on his route for the Miami, laſt month, was, when in a boat, fired on by a party of the Indians, about twenty miles above Red Stone, and the boat which now waits for our letters, met the ſame fate a few days ſince, at the ſame place, when on her paſſage up; fortunately no lives were loſt. Accounts from the Miami mention, there is but little appearance of the treaty taking place; few Indians have yet met, and little expectations from others; the meſſengers who were ſent to invite them in, have been very ill treated; the Wabaſh Indians returned for anſwer to the commiſſioners, that they knew of no treaty, neither did they want any; that they had then fifteen parties out in the ſettlements of Kentucky, collecting of hay, &c. and as ſoon as they had returned, and collected their forage, they ſhould ſend out double the number; ſo that, from every appearance, I think in the ſpring we may look out."

Saturday ſailed the Hope, Indiaman, captain Magee, for Canton, in China; and the Betſey, captain Bell, for Madraſs. In the Hope are gone paſſengers Mr. Shaw, the lately appointed American conſul, for the port of Canton, and Mr. Randall, vice conſul, for the ſame place; together with Iſaac Sears, Eſq; of this city, merchant.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 9.

We are authoriſed from unqueſtionable authority, to inform the public, that the imperial ſhip the Count de Belgioſo, expected to arrive from Canton, in China, at New York, is ordered to proceed from thence to Europe direct, with her entire cargo; it having been determined by her owners to make ſale of it there only, and inſtructions accordingly are arrived for her ſupercargo, to whom the ſame are to be delivered on his landing at New-York.

Extract of a letter from captain Charles C Ruſſell, dated Cape-François, December 13, 1785.

"On the 24th of November laſt, in latitude 33 and longitude 61, (after a very heavy gale of wind) ſpoke a ſhip, Thomas Knights, commander, from Waterford, bound to New York, having been fifteen days water logged, and in a moſt diſmal ſituation, with ſeven feet of water in her hold; the captain and crew of which I took on board my veſſel; in a ſhort time after the ſhip ſunk. The next day, meeting with an Engliſh brig, bound to Antigua, I put on board captain Knights, his mate, and eight hands; the remainder, ſeven in number, I brought in here."

Extract of a letter from Lamar, Hill, Biſſet, and Co. of Madeira, dated 5th December 1785.

"Yeſterday morning a Mooriſh cruiſer anchored in this road, and ſaluted the fort with two guns; ſhe ſeems to be full of men, and carries about ten guns. The captain and ſome officers waited on the governor, who gave them a polite invitation. While they were ſitting at the governor's table, the brig Richmond came to anchor before the caſtle windows and hoiſted American colours.

"R. L. Biſſet, who was preſent, obſerved the Moor's eye fixed on that object with ſolitude in his countenance, and that the manner of expreſſing himſelf to his officers indicated no ſmall diſappointment.

"They threw out in converſation that they are not at war with the Americans, but were ordered out by the emperor of Morocco for their improvement in navigation, and particularly to anchor at Madeira and obtain the governor's certificate, that they had all accordingly touched here.

"This morning came to anchor a ſtout veſſel of about 12 guns, being the commodore of the ſquadron, which conſiſts of four ſhips; the other two will ſoon be in.

"Though they talk of being at peace with all the world, their firſt inquiries were after American veſſels; indeed one of them who appears to be a renegado, confeſſed that was their real object, and that they were to cruiſe for three months between the Canaries, Madeira and the Weſtern Iſlands. If ſo, they muſt infinitely diſtreſs our commerce."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Burlington, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated February 8.

"Laſt night we were very agreeably entertained by an academic exerciſe of Mrs. Barton's young ladies here, a production of the celebrated "Counteſs de Genlis" I cannot deſcribe to you the pleaſure it afforded me, nor pay the young ladies ſufficient merit for their performance. The repreſentation was ſo pathetic as to extract tears from numbers preſent, and muſt reflect the higheſt honour on their tutoreſs, who is ever indefatigable in the improvement of her pupils."

Feb. 17. By a gentleman juſt arrived from New-York, we are informed, that a treaty of commerce between the United States of America, and the king of Pruſſia had arrived in that city, which, it was expected, would be immediately ratified by congreſs.

BALTIMORE, *February* 21.

Early on Saturday evening laſt this town was alarmed by the cry of fire, which proved to be in the new, elegant and noble edifices on Hampſtead-hill, the property of major Thomas Yates, and Mr. Thomas Worthington, merchants. The fire (which we are ſorry to obſerve was occaſioned by the careleſſneſs of workmen) had made ſuch progreſs before it was diſcovered, that the inhabitants had no opportunity of exerting that manly and benevolent zeal which they manifeſted for the preſervation of this truly valuable and beautiful intereſt; conſequently they had the extreme mortification of being inactive ſpectators of the entire deſtruction of fabrics that were an ornament to the town—an honour to the proprietors—and which, had it not been for this juſtly lamented cataſtrophe, might have long remained a pleaſing and uſeful monument to point out—the reward of induſtry in an honourable purſuit of buſineſs.

ANNAPOLIS, *February* 23.

The London Gazette of December 9, announces the appointment of the right honourable William Eden, Eſq; to be his Britannic majeſty's envoy extraordinary and miniſter plenipotentiary to the court of France, for the purpoſe of negotiating certain commercial arrangements with that kingdom —This ſituation, it is obſerved, was offered to Mr. Eden by the Britiſh premier, fairly, frankly, and declaredly upon the ground of his thinking Mr. Eden likely to fill it with advantage to his country; the intereſts in queſtion being extremely complicated and important. Mr. Eden has not only the ſalary of an ambaſſador, which is 6000l a year, but he has alſo a ſervice of plate, which makes his eſtabliſhment worth at leaſt 10,000l for the firſt year.

From the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

A medical communication having been lately received by the American philoſophical ſociety, from an eminent foreign phyſician, on a ſubject of great importance to mankind; preſcribing for one of the moſt dreadful diſeaſes incident to animal nature, a remedy that has been found perfectly effectual in a great variety of well attested inſtances; the printers of the public papers are requeſted to let it be known to the world.

THE moſt eaſy and certain method of preſerving men and other animals, who have been bitten by mad creatures, from being ſeized with the diſorder, uſually called the canine madneſs, or hydrophobia.

The firſt thing to be attended to, in the cure of a perſon bitten by a mad beaſt, (either dog or cat) is, to deſtroy the poiſon injected by the wound, before it be abſorbed and mixed with the general maſs of the fluids. And, fortunately for mankind, this poiſon remains inactive for weeks, nay months, in the part affected.

2d. At the expiration of which periods, cutting out or burning the wound, has been the moſt approved and principal remedy, according to Celſus; which operations every ſurgeon is acquainted with.

3d. But ſince this method of cure is often rejected, becauſe it ſeems cruel, and is moreover ſometimes impoſſible; in theſe circumſtances, the danger of the enſuing madneſs continues, unleſs it can be prevented by ſome other means.

4th. We find by experience, that of all the remedies hitherto recommended for that purpoſe, none have proved infallible; therefore, it cannot be tho't abſurd, to attempt the cure by other means, eſpecially if their efficacy can be foreſeen, and our dependence on them aſcertained by obſervation. Such is the remedy lately publiſhed by profeſſor De Mederer, of Friburg: namely, a Mother Lye ſo diluted as to be no longer cauſtic. The method of uſing it is as follows:

5th. When a perſon has been bitten by any mad animal, or one ſuſpected of madneſs, if the wound be ſmall and deep, let it be dilated, according to art, and then well cleanſed with the forementioned lye, (which is compoſed of thirty grains of the ſurgeon's cauſtic ſtone, the *lapis infernalis* of the *ſhops*, and one pound of water) if the ſenſibility of the part will permit, let it be bound up with pledgets well ſoaked in the lye, laid thereon; but if the part be very ſenſible, let it be well waſhed with the abovementioned lye, which may again be waſhed off with common warm water, and then bound up with dry bandages.

6th. This cleanſing by means of the lye may be often repeated every day, provided there be no inflammation.

7th. If a ſurgeon be called, when the wound is in a ſtate of inflammation, he muſt wait till the ſuppuration comes on, and then treat the ſore according to the method laid down in the fifth ſection.

8th. If he be called yet later, when the wound is in part, or altogether, healed up, he muſt excoriate it again with the cauſtic ſtone, and when the eſcar has fallen off, let him cleanſe and bind it with the

lye as formerly directed. Let no caustic stone, or other caustic, be applied in these cases: for the lye here mentioned, destroys the animal parts, and with them the poison which excites madness, with more certainty than all the tribe of caustics compounded with vitriol.

9th. All wounds that have been treated as above, are to be healed up in the usual manner.

10th. When the poison that excites madness has been thus destroyed in the part affected, and therefore, none of it now remaining to be absorbed, all internal and external remedies either to prevent the absorption of the poison, or to destroy it when absorbed, hitherto recommended, are perfectly superfluous.

11th. No one treated in this manner can possibly be seized with madness. But if that should happen through neglect, no duty of humanity should be omitted in the care of such unfortunate persons, which may be done with the greater safety, as we are fully convinced that such men do not bite, and that the spittle alone without a bite, cannot communicate the infection.

12th. We ought not instantly to declare every person as mad, who has been bitten by these animals. Many may be sad and fearful, through the dread of dying mad, and from that cause alone, may be seized with various sorts of symptoms analogous to those of canine madness. Hence it comes to pass, that so many are said to have been cured, by different and contrary medicines. To such we should administer consolation, and if the means mentioned in the fifth and eighth sections have not been used, we ought to apply them.

13th. True canine madness generally breaks out in the space of three weeks, or three months after the bite. All that has been written concerning a sooner or later eruption, is altogether uncertain.

14th. This madness is generally excited by some preceding violent motion, either of the mind or body, and then the wound, whether open or closed, begins to pain the patient afresh, which pains gradually advance towards the trunk of the body, and attack the sufferers with alternate chills and lassitudes, more or less, attended with the usual symptoms of fever; to these succeed a difficulty of swallowing (whence arises the continued spitting) and lastly, an insuperable dread, not only of every liquid, but even of every thing that can excite the idea of it.

15th. These two symptoms, namely, a difficulty of swallowing and dread of liquids, constitute the essential characteristics of the madness, and they only determine its presence.

16th. This dreadful disease has not as yet yielded to the medical art, and though it principally consists in the symptoms just mentioned in the 15th section, nevertheless, the physician in vain looks for internal medicines. We must therefore search for those that are external. Mercurial unction, hitherto so much approved when the madness comes on, has been found to be actually injurious. But we are told that bathing in sea water has been always found advantageous, and it probably may be so; because a certain portion of pure fresh water may be absorbed from the sea water, and thus the poison be mixed with a proper vehicle.

17th If the marine bath has ever proved useful in any instance, it must certainly be owing to the alkali absorbed from the sea water; but would not the diluted lye be much more so? It acts powerfully on the poison of the scrophula, which has a greater affinity with that of canine madness, than it has with the venereal, with the last of which, and that of the madness we are speaking of, Dr. Savage found so great a similitude.

18th. Lastly. Let those who are actually mad (notwithstanding the dread of liquids) be carefully put into a bath of this lye and kept in it as long as possible: for, according to Celsus, "In desparate cases, a doubtful remedy is better than none."

February 21, 1786.

Valuable lands to be sold, leased, or rented.

THIRTY-ONE tracts of patent land, consisting of about 16,000 acres, in tracts of 160, 400, 500, 700, 800, and 1000 acres each; some of them contiguous to each other, in Monongahela and Harrison counties, Virginia, on the waters of Little Kanhawa and Middle Island creek. These lands are of the first quality, rich, level, well watered, abounding in sugar trees, poplar, walnut, locust, wild cherry, oak, and other valuable timber. There are fine fish and wild fowl in the streams; deer and turkies in the woods; many good mill seats; limestone, &c. They are convenient to some flourishing towns newly established in that part of the country. There is an easy communication with the Ohio, Pittsburg, and soon will be with the Patowmack. From the richness of the soil and southern situation, the winters are milder than common. A long time will be allowed to purchasers. Good tobacco or cotton, which may be easily raised, will be taken in payment; encouragement will be given to industrious planters, farmers, and tradesmen, to go and settle there; and it is not to be doubted, but that many people who are forced to pay heavy rents and tend poor worn-out lands, which produce little or nothing, will avail themselves of an immediate opportunity of providing for their families in a rich, fertile soil, where the necessaries of life can be easily raised. The title is indisputable. Applications may be made to Mr. West, in Prince-George's county, or to the subscriber at Elk-Ridge. w4

EDWARD GAITHER, jun.

THE subscriber, intending to remove to the state of Virginia, will dispose of 353¼ acres of land, equal in quality to any in this state, situated about six miles from Bladensburg, nine from Marlborough, and ten from Queen-Anne; the situation is healthy and in a very genteel neighbourhood; the improvements are, a dwelling house with three rooms and a passage on the lower floor, situated on an eminence which commands a most beautiful and extensive prospect of twenty miles, with all other necessary buildings for a family, three orchards of choice fruit, from which may be made annually 5000 gallons of cider, 10 acres of very fertile meadow, well ditched, about 70 acres of rich well timbered wood, abounding with poplar, walnut, oak, and hickory, 10 bushels of wheat sown on fallow and 12 bushels of rye in corn ground. It is needless to expatiate on the advantages of this situation; the rich lands of Prince-George's, of which this is a part, being generally allowed to be superior to any in the state for the culture of tobacco of the finest quality, and at the same time rewarding the industrious planter with the produce of three hogsheads or more for the labour of each good hand. Any person inclining to purchase may view the premises at any time. Also the reversion of 100 acres adjoining, on which is a dwelling house with four rooms on a floor, a kitchen, tobacco house, and orchard. The purchaser may have immediate possession of the plantation and all the buildings excepting the dwelling house, which will also be delivered on the first of April. The whole, one half, or one third of the purchase money will be expected by the 10th of June, as may best suit the purchaser, the remainder at one or two annual payments. If these lands are not sold by private sale before the 10th of March, they will then be exposed to public sale, together with some hogs, plantation utensils, and household furniture.

EDWARD GANTT.

February 21, 1786.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, for ready money only, at Mellwood Park, the plantation of the late Ignatius Digges, Esq; deceased, on Tuesday the 14th of March, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A QUANTITY of hay, wheat, oats, and rye, two pieces of German osnabrigs, some melasses, brown sugar, wool, and cotton, three looms, linen, cotton, and woollen spinning-wheels, a chariot and harness, some cider casks, grain, hogsheads, and other articles.

MARY DIGGES, executrix.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a tract of 3000 acres of land, all wood and well timbered, lying on Bennett's creek, in Frederick county, Maryland; the land is well adapted to planting or farming, and is well situated, being about 10 miles from Frederick-town, 30 from Georgetown on Patowmack, and about 40 from Baltimore. The purchaser may suit himself as to quality. One half must be paid downy for the remainder credit will be given. Those inclined to purchase will please to apply to Mr. THOMAS BEARD, living near Queen-Anne, in Anne Arundel county, or Mr. JOHN BORDLEY, near Chester-town, Kent county.

ELLICOTT's ALMANACKS,

For the year of our Lord 1786,

To be SOLD at the Post-Office.

Annapolis, February 15, 1786.

THE subscribers being fully authorised to liquidate all accounts betwixt the inhabitants of this state and the late JOHN HANBURY, CAPEL and OSGOOD HANBURY, as also the surviving partners of HANBURYS and LLOYD, request those indebted to make payment, to prevent measures being pursued both disagreeable and expensive.

JOHN and JONAS CLAPHAM.

Annapolis, Febrnary 15, 1786.

THE agent for the late PROPRIETARY of this state having returned many of the farmers of quit-rents, and others in the receipt of his then revenue, in arrears—to avoid expence and trouble, those concerned are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN and JONAS CLAPHAM,
attornies for Henry Harford, Esq;

Annapolis, February 23, 1786.

Dancing-School.

LOUIS ROUSSELL,

BEGS leave to inform his former scholars and the respectable families of this city, that his dancing-school will be opened in April, and continue till December, where he purposes to teach the newest and most approved French and English dances in the first taste. No entrance money will be required.

Charles county, February 16, 1786.

WHEREAS considerable damage has been committed on our lands, and under pretence of gunning our fences have been thrown down, and fields laid open to the ravage of neighbouring cattle; these are therefore to forewarn all persons from sporting on the same with dog or gun, without express leave, as we are determined to proceed against every trespasser for the future as the law directs. w3

WILLIAM LEIGH,
JOSEPH SEMMES.

ALL persons who have just claims against the estate of the late Ignatius Digges, Esq; deceased, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated, and all those indebted to the said estate are requested to make speedy payment.

MARY DIGGES, executrix.

THE subscriber, living near Port-Tobacco, begs leave to inform all persons afflicted with blindness, or any complaint of weakness of sight, that they may be supplied with his eye-water on very reasonable terms; he also assures them, that all those who have experienced it have found relief, and several who were deprived of their sight had it restored them, as will be evinced by the following certificate, signed by people whose veracity may be relied on. Those who apply are requested to bring phials, as the subscriber cannot furnish them. w3

WILLIAM DODSON.

WE the subscribers do hereby certify, that we or some of our family have found almost immediate relief in using Mr. Dodson's eye-water, the efficacy of which is indisputable. Given under our hands,

NOTLEY MADDOCK,
RICHARD COX,
ROBERT BRENT,
EDWARD GREEN, jun.
WALTER PYE,
HENRY HAMERSLEY,
JAMES THOMPSON, jun.
MARY BRENT.

PETER BILLET,

FLORIST and SEEDSMAN,

From PHILADELPHIA,

Who has frequently advertised in the Pennsylvania and Maryland news papers,

ACQUAINTS the public in this town and the country, that he has for sale an extensive variety of the most rare flower seeds, which have not been known before in this country; he also imported from Amsterdam the most beautiful ranunculi; a variety of 120 sorts, in all colours, and 60 sorts of double anemonies; 25 sorts of dwarf monthly rose trees, in all colours; 11 sorts of jessamines; 22 sorts of carnations; 11 sorts of rare pyramids; 8 sorts of passetouts; 8 sorts of double tuberoses; 8 sorts of tarcettes; 57 sorts of tulips; 30 sorts of narcissus; 20 sorts of jonquils; 100 sorts of hyacinths; 40 sorts of annual flower seeds; all sorts of fresh garden seeds and cauliflowers, just imported from London and Amsterdam; he has also for sale very elegant artificial flowers and feathers of all colours, suitable for the ladies.

Ladies and gentlemen who want any of the above articles, will please to apply immediately at his lodgings, at Mrs. M'Daniel's, as he intends to return to his store in Philadelphia, in a few days. He has catalogues of the names and colours of his flowers and seeds.

February 21, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given by the subscriber, that he intends to come early this spring to reside in the city of Annapolis, in order to carry on the tanning and currying business; he would wish to intreat all those to whom it is convenient to cure tanners bark, that they would deliver it at Mr. Hyde's landing at Annapolis, as early as possible this spring, where they may depend on receiving the ready money and the Baltimore prices for any quantity they deliver; he likewise purchases hides and skins dried or green, if merchantable, and will pay the best price in cash, or good leather, as the seller shall choose. As this is a business which appears to be most wanted in this place, he flatters himself he shall be able and willing to please all who will please to deal with him, and hopes to meet with encouragement from the public in this undertaking, which will be acknowledged with gratitude by

JOHN ADAM BAYER.

Aannpolis, February 22, 1786.

I HEREBY give notice, that John M'Carney has indented himself to me for a term; and whereas he has since the above indenture endeavoured to get a forged pass in order to run away, this is therefore to request all persons who should meet with the aforesaid man, exceeding three miles from home, without a written order from the subscriber, and secure him in such a manner that I get him again, shall be generously rewarded by

MARMADUKE M'CAIN.

December 22, 1785.

THE subscribers to *St. John's* or the Western Shore College, in the counties following, are hereby notified to meet at the times and places following for the election of visitors and governors of the said college, in proportion to their subscriptions and according to law, viz.

In *St. Mary's* county, at *Leonard-town*, on Wednesday the 15th of February next; in *Charles* county, at *Port-Tobacco*, on Friday the 17th of February; the remaining or 2d class of subscribers in *Prince George's* and *Calvert* counties, at *Upper Marlborough*, on Wednesday the 22d of February; the remaining or 2d class of subscribers of *Baltimore* county and those of *Harford* county, at Baltimore court-house, on Friday the 24th of February; and the fourth class of Anne-Arundel county, at the stadt-house in Annapolis, on Tuesday the 28th of February; all which meetings at the respective places to be at 11 o'clock, A. M.

WILLIAM SMITH,
RICHARD SPRIGG, } agents.

Annapolis February 8, 1786.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of Thomas Iiams, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to make them known, and those indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment to WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, who is empowered to settle the same.

St. Mary's county, February 8, 1786.

ALL persons who have claims against the estate of Mrs. Margaret Somerville, of St. Mary's county, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated that they may be settled, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make speedy payment, to

JOHN DE BUTTS, executor.

January 24, 1786.

THE plantation which I advertised during the fall for sale the 16th instant, not being sold, will now be rented for the present year, consisting of about 800 acres, lying on the mouth of South river, three to four miles from Annapolis. For terms apply to

5 MARY THOMAS.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS, November 14, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of claims will sit at the assembly room, in the state-house, every day during this session, from the hours of 9 in the morning till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive and allow all just claims that may be exhibited against the public.

By order,

14 A. GOLDER, clk.

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, November 8, 1785.

STOLEN out of the house of the subscriber, on Wednesday night the second instant, three GREAT COATS, one a superfine blue broad cloth, quite new, with very elegant yellow buttons, the pockets on the out side pretty high under the arms; the other two were drab coloured coats, one had a crimson velvet cape, the buttons were covered with the same as the coat; the other had a cape the same as the coat, with mohair buttons. Four dollars reward will be given for either of the coats, and upon conviction of the thief the above reward, paid by

12 GEORGE MANN.

AGREEABLY to a resolve of the general assembly, Messieurs Richard Tilghman Earle, Richard Tilghman, of Richard, William Hopper, and Charles Price, intend to petition the next general assembly in behalf of themselves, and the heirs and assigns of Mr. Thomas Wright and Mr. Jacob Seth, deceased, who were formerly vestrymen in the parish of St. Paul's, lying partly in Queen Anne's, and partly in Talbot county, for redress, they having made themselves accountable for monies which they borrowed to cover in and secure the walls of a new church, which was directed to be built in said parish, where old Chester church formerly stood, and to carry on the said building, the sums levied for that purpose being insufficient, whereby they are likely to be great sufferers, of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

6

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of justice will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,

15 W. PINKNEY, clk.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro, who stands committed by the name of GEORGE GREEN, but since says that his name is HARRY, and that he belongs to one widow Tibbs, of the state of Virginia; he is a likely young fellow, about twenty-one or two years of age, of a light complexion. The owner thereof is desired to take him away and pay charges.

SAMUEL ABELL, late sheriff of St. Mary's county.

7

To be SOLD at the Printing-Office,

A

JOURNAL

OF A

CONVENTION

OF THE

Protestant Episcopal Church

In the states of NEW-YORK, NEW-JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, and SOUTH-CAROLINA; held in Christ-Church, in the city of Philadelphia.

8

To be RENTED,

Or SOLD for cash, or on an extensive credit, and possession given in a few weeks,

THE house wherein the subscriber now lives, with or without three acre lots adjoining, to which a good title will be made.

3 FREDERICK GREEN.

Annapolis, February 7, 1786.

THE subscriber having an assignment of the debts due to Mr. Thomas Rutland, of the city of Annapolis, for dealings at his several stores in Virginia and Maryland, hereby earnestly requests all persons indebted to Mr. Rutland as aforesaid to make immediate payment to the subscriber, to whom, and to whom only, the debts are payable. He will be compelled, though reluctantly, to take legal steps for the recovery of those debts from all persons without distinction, who do not, without delay, comply with this request.

3 JOHN PETTY.

January 26, 1786.

AN house-keeper, for a genteel family in the city of Annapolis, may be informed of a good place by applying to the printers of this paper.

3X

To be SOLD by the subscribers, at PRIVATE SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of land, situate on Elk-Ridge, formerly the residence of Nicholas Greenbury Ridgely, deceased, about thirty miles from Baltimore-town, and thirty-five from Annapolis, containing six hundred and twenty acres; this tract of land is very fertile, and well calculated for farming or planting, having a large quantity of meadow ground interspersed with a number of streams of excellent water; it is a very healthy situation, and in good order for immediate cultivation; there are on the premises a good dwelling house with three rooms on a floor, kitchen and negro quarters, two tobacco houses and a barn, and all other out-houses, necessary for the convenience of residing comfortably in the country, erected thereon.

If sold, the purchaser may have on easy terms the crop in the ground, and that already made, consisting of a large quantity of small grain, &c. also a variety of stock, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, and plantation utensils of every kind. Possession will be delivered at any time.

The period of payment will be from one to seven years, on interest, as may best suit the purchaser. The terms may be known, by application to the subscribers, in Baltimore-town.

6 w 5 R. RIDGELY, H. RIDGELY.

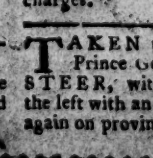
Charles county, February 8, 1786.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late Dr. Walter Hanson Jenifer, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated that they may be paid, and it is expected that those indebted to the said estate will pay without delay or further notice, that the executors may be enabled to pay off the debts and legacies of the deceased. 6 w

2 DANIEL JENIFER, DANIEL JENIFER, jun. } executors.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

February 7, 1786.



RAN away from the subscriber, living near the lower ferry on Susquehanna, on the 25th of January last, a mulatto fellow named BEN, about six feet high, well made, and has lately received a wound on one cheek, and a considerable cut just above his left temple; had on when he went away a mixed country cloth coat, jacket, and breeches, with coarse stockings and shoes, and a castor hat, but it is probable his dress may be entirely changed, as he had other cloaths with him. I bought him a few years ago of Kinsey Hance, of Calvert county, and I expect he has got back to that neigbourhood. Whoever will deliver him to Stephen Rawlings, at West river, or the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

2 P. THOMAS.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Piscataway, Prince-George's county, February 8, 1786.

WENT away last October, from Mr. Queens, Eastern Branch, a yellow negro fellow, of the Butler breed, named MATTHEW, about nineteen or twenty years of age, five feet 7 or 8 inches hight; when examined speaks fast, and has a down look. He formerly belonged to Edward Newport, of Charles county; he was seen at Annapolis about three or four weeks before Christmas, and it is supposed he went from there to Baltimore about that time. His father and mother belong to one Mrs. Bradford, near Bladensburg, and he may perhaps be lurking about there. Whoever will secure the said fellow, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by

2 t f BASIL EDELEN.

N. B. I do not recollect his apparel; he probably may change his name, and endeavour to pass for a free man. B. E.

Sotterly, St. Mary's county, January 28, 1786.

RAN away from the subscriber, a very likely negro man named TOWERMILL, about twenty-five years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, black complexion, well made, and of a soft insinuating manner; had on a cotton waistcoat and breeches, good country made shoes and stockings, but may probably have changed his apparel, as it is suspected he had with him a sailor's jacket. He eloped last fall, and was taken up in Baltimore, and then confined in jail; it is very probable he may attempt to get to Baltimore again. Whoever secures the said fellow, so that his master may get him again, shall receive ten dollars reward. 6 w

2 GEORGE PLATER.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Adam Miller, living in Anne-Arundel county, a bay MARE, about five years old, thirteen hands high, has a black mane and tail, and no perceivable brand. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

2

TAKEN up as a stray, by Ruth Welch, living in Prince George's county, a small red and white STEER, with two slits in the right ear, and one in the left with an under cut. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

2

Annapolis, February 16, 1786.

Published the last time, for the information of the citizens of Maryland.

In CONGRESS, March 17, 1785.

WHEREAS it must conduce to the preservation of public credit, and the equal distribution of justice, that the amount of the national debt be ascertained with the utmost expedition, and as delay in the settlement of accounts tends to render them obscure, and to encourage frauds by preventing the means of detecting them.

Resolved, That all persons having unliquidated claims against the United States, be, and they are hereby required within twelve months from the date hereof, to deliver a particular abstract of such claims to some commissioner in the state in which they respectively reside, who is authorised to settle accounts against the United States. And any person or persons neglecting to deliver their claims as aforesaid, shall be precluded from any adjustment of the same, except at the board of treasury; provided, that in those states where there is no commissioner of accounts, the citizens of such state or states shall be allowed one year for delivering their claims from the time when a commissioner shall have been appointed and enter on the duties of his office.

That all persons who shall neglect to deliver in a particular abstract of their claims as aforesaid, shall be excluded from the benefit of settlement or allowance.

CHARLES THOMSON, sec.

The office for adjusting lottery prizes, and all unliquidated claims against the United States by individuals, (loan-office certificates excepted) will be kept open in this city until the first day of next June, after which no account can possibly be admitted on any pretence whatsoever.

JOHN WHITE, commissioner of accounts. 2

February 9, 1786.

THE drawing of LA FAYETTE VILLAGE lottery is deferred until the 10th day of April next, when it will commence at the Cool Springs, under the inspection of the managers. A few tickets remain unsold, which may be had of the managers, or of captain John Halkerston, Upper Marlborough; Mr. William Danford, Bladensburg; Dr. Marshall, Piscataway; Mr. Matthew Blair, Port-Tobacco; captain Thomas Dyson and company's store, Allen's Fresh; Mr. Benjamin Reeder's store, Newport; Messieurs Tubman and Wakely's store, Benedict; and of Mr. George Leigh, Leonard-town.

2

THIS is to give notice to all persons who are indebted to the subscriber, by bond, note, or open account, that unless they come immediately and pay off the same, suits will be commenced against them to March term, without respect to persons.

4 JAMES MACKUBIN.

Annapolis, February 1, 1786.

To be SOLD or HIRED,

THE subscriber's negro man JACK, well known in this town. All persons are hereby forbidden to employ the said negro, without permission in writing from me,

4 MARY DULANY.

To be SOLD,

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